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. . . In the Chilean Chamber of Deputies on the 7th of November the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that the alarmist rumors regarding the relations between Chile and Argentina were absolutely without foundation, and that all questions in controversy would be satisfactorily settled.

. . . An anti-dueling Congress was held at Leipzig, Germany, on the 19th of October, under the presidency of Prince Charles Von Löwenstein. The declaration against the duel made by the Glasgow Peace Congress has received the signatures of 9000 persons in Europe, 116 of whom are from the German aristocracy and 160 are jurists and other eminent men.

. . . As a result of the war in South Africa, British consols have fallen from 114 in 1897 to 91 on November 6 just past, a difference of 23. And another huge issue of consols is in sight, which will carry the price lower still. British moral prestige has fallen much more than the consols.

. . . The Czar of Russia has again shown his humane and benevolent spirit by summoning thirty leading Poles to meet him at Spala, that he may hear their statement of the grievances of the population of Russian Poland. The Czar is reported to have wept like a child when the State Council carried over his head the measures for the Russianization of Finland.

. . . Chile's offer of mediation between Venezuela and Colombia has been accepted by President Castro of the former, who declined the good offices of the United States in August last. Why this declination of Venezuela's President to accept our government's good offices should be considered by anybody in Washington as an insult to the United States is not easy to understand. It is not difficult to guess his reasons.

. . . The appellate division of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua has sustained the decision of the arbitrators in declaring that the English company which had obtained the concession has forfeited the right to the exclusive steam navigation of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua.

. . . In the concentration camps in South Africa the death-rate (annual) per thousand for June was 109, for July 180, for August 214, for September 264. Among the children the death-rate per 1,000 rose from 159 in June to the appalling figure of 433 in September.

. . . Bulgaria has now named her members of the Hague International Court of Arbitration. She has appointed but two. They are Mr. M. Danef, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Stantchef, the Diplomatic Agent at St. Petersburg.

. . . The Committee of the Peace Society (London) have sent copies of Dr. W. E. Darby's "International Tribunals," the book which the members of the Hague Conference found so useful, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, for presentation to the members of the Pan-American Congress.

. . . It is reported from Rome that King Victor Emanuel III. has accepted the office of arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Brazil. This has given great satisfaction in the Italian capital.

. . . According to the new Manchurian convention, drawn by Mr. Lessar, Russian minister at Peking, and Li Hung Chang, before the latter's death, Russia agrees to return to China during the current year the three provinces north of the Sungari river, and to withdraw gradually from the other two provinces within two years.

. . . William C. Dennis, a graduate of Earlham College, Indiana, a Master of Arts from Harvard University, and a graduate of the Harvard Law School, has been selected by Albert K. Smiley as permanent general secretary of the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference. We do not see how the choice could have been bettered.

. . . The new Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty was signed at Washington on the 18th of November. Its contents are not officially made public. But from what is known, the new convention abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and concedes to the United States the sole and full right to build, control, guard, fortify and maintain the impartial use of the canal to all nations on equal terms. If this is true, it is a much inferior document to the one of last year. The English papers express the opinion that Great Britain has yielded everything and got nothing in return. We shall await with interest the publication of the text of the treaty.

. . . Li Hung Chang's death, the first week in November, takes away the greatest Chinaman of the age. He was considered by General Grant one of the four greatest statesmen whom he met during his trip round the world. In international affairs Earl Li was practically the whole of China. The government did not like him, because of his progressive ideas, but could not carry on any important negotiations without him. He represented both the old China and the new, and with him probably passes the type of statesmen which he represented.

Which ?

BY J. A. EDGERTON.

Christ or Cæsar ? By God or Mammon ? Which one shall it be ?

Will you follow Mars and Moloch, or the Prince of Peace ?

Do you long for greed and conquest, wrong and butchery,

Or a golden age to come when war and hate shall cease ?

You may sneer; but what of that ? You cannot sneer down right.

You can't answer God by jeers, or laugh the truth away.

Over all there is a standard that is infinite,

While your prejudice and hate last only for a day.

War is murder, gloss it and disguise it as you will.

War is right if murder is, and wrong if murder's wrong.

Down the ages thunders the command, "Thou shalt not kill,"

That will last, unmodified, as long as time is long.

War is manly, say you ? And so once was murder thought;

Dueling more recently and bruising yet to-day;

But as we ascend the scale a nobler view is caught,

And the moods and passions of our childhood pass away.

No, that man is truly manly who within his breast

Crushes out the brute and seeks to follow after right,

Strives to benefit his kind and give the world his best;

And, in spite of hostile tongues, pursues the higher light.

Brave the soldier is, I grant, and worthy of applause;
 But there's other bravery than on the battlefield.
 Brave is he who stands by what he deems a righteous cause,
 And, in spite of jeers, abuse and slander, will not yield.
 Higher than your prejudice, your passion, or your greed,
 Higher than your savage lust for conquest or for war,
 Higher than your petty standards and your narrow creed,
 Stands the precious law of love, supreme forevermore.
 Christ or Cæsar? God or Mammon? Which one shall it be?
 Greed and murder, hate and conquest, or the Lord's command?
 Ancient lies that bound us, or the truth that makes us free?
 Underneath which flag, my brother, will you take your stand?

Coming Days.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ.

"Rise, O days, from your fathomless deeps, till you loftier, fiercer sweep."—*Whitman*.
 Rise, O days, from your fathomless deeps, till you loftier, fiercer sweep!
 Rise, O days of the past, from your graves in the depth of oblivion deep!
 Rise, O days yet to be, and ascend; ascend in the sight of mankind
 Till the pulse of your power shall thrill — ecstatic'ly thrill us, so blind,
 With the vision of peoples released from the thralldom of Greed and of Fear,
 With millennium days. Oh, rejoice when the Justice of Man shall appear!
 Rise, O days, from your fathomless deeps, till you loftier, fiercer sweep!
 Rise, O days, till you sweep from our sight present days when the weak must weep,
 Present days of delirious joys — joys built on the woes of the race;
 Sweep, in your God-sent fierceness, sweep! and blot out all these signs of disgrace;
 These indelible stains of the poor and the sick unrelieved!
 Oh, haste!
 Haste, ye days of the Justice of Man, and give us of heaven foretaste.
 Mine eyes have seen the rising of the days of vengeance, dread,
 When the stroke of the avenger falls, and dead are piled on dead —
 And earth is made a charnel house, as now 'tis house of woe.
 (E'en though the dancers laugh and sing, they are aware 'tis so.)
 Stern Death is hast'ning on!
 Mine eyes have seen the hast'ning of the Great Destroyer, grim,
 Who'll overturn War's chalice, which is filled beyond the brim,
 And drown the world that takes the sword in blood which they have spilt,
 And add the bitterness of tears shed for a nation's guilt.
 Lo, life's advancing now!
 Mine eyes have seen th' advancing of a new and God-like race
 To soon supplant the one that now knows not Love's peaceful face;
 A race of men and women strong to right the wrongs of all,
 And rev'rently to bow the head; advance where Truth may call:
 Lo, God is with men then!

The Dangers of Patriotism.

BY X. A. P.

Much as patriotism has been talked about, shouted about and bled over, it has, curiously enough, received almost no serious study. Few people, in the face of the tirade of abuse raised against any one venturing to question its supreme virtuousness and right to command, have had the courage to make, and attach their names to, a critical examination of its nature and worth. Most of the monographs on the subject have been of a compromising character, where they have not been mere laudatory rhetoric. Exceptions have certainly existed; but the few opponents of patriotism as ordinarily understood have for the most part stopped short of anything like a critical study, and have satisfied themselves with simple denunciation. Even Tolstoy, whose total rejection of patriotism as essentially and always an evil is well known, does not seem to have gone deeply into the nature of the subject, but has taken the immense mischiefs resulting from current patriotism as sufficient evidence that what is commonly called by that name is all that is possible in the way of patriotism.

"Patriotism and Ethics,"* by John George Godard, just published in London by Grant Richards, meets, therefore, a real need. It is one of the works which has been brought into existence by the South African War. But it treats of the war only incidentally, by way of illustration. It is an examination of the whole subject of patriotism, both theoretically and practically, from the point of view of current ethics. The author's aim seems to be to bring about such transformation in opinion as to the character of patriotism as will hereafter prevent a repetition of a great number of wrongs which have heretofore been wrought in its name. He states his case fairly, and does not misrepresent the positions which he criticises. His treatment is vigorous, thorough and practically exhaustive, except that in his final chapter on "The Higher Ideal" he seems to fail to reach the truest and most satisfactory conclusion as to the final disposition which is to be made of patriotism.

As a definition of patriotism he accepts "love of country" or "pride of nationality" (not at all synonymous terms) as simplest and least liable to objection. A simpler and truer phrasing would be "natural attachment to country." The sentiment in itself as sentiment is, in his view, neither virtuous nor vicious, that is, has no moral character. Its character depends entirely upon the way in which it is used. This fundamental estimate he does not quite retain at the last, but seems to reach the conclusion that the sentiment is only capable of resulting in viciousness, whereas he ought to have seen that a sentiment which is not intrinsically bad is capable of serving as a basis for good.

In the chapter on "Patriotism and the Down Grade" Mr. Godard points out how its exclusiveness, which he considers "of the essence of the sentiment," starts patriotism on the down grade. It "erects barriers between different sections of the great human family, and establishes a kind of national caste. Considered in regard to the world as a whole, it is anti-social. It introduces a

* *Patriotism and Ethics*. By John George Godard. London: Grant Richards. 12mo, cloth. 373 pages.